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who will, I hope, return interested in the sacred cause of peace, and ready to promote it in their several localities.

From what I perceive and hear from various members of the Peace Committee, the impression made in favor of the principles of our Society, at the meeting of the Christian Morals Society, has been very considerable. One instance I will mention. A gentleman, who is master of a very respectable classical and mathematical school for young gentlemen in this city, of whom he has above eighty, was present at the meeting, with some of his senior scholars, and was so much struck with its importance, that he immediately afterwards offered a Prize on the subject of Peace on Christian principles, to be written for by all his pupils. This is very encouraging, as well as many other signs of the times.

Last year when I was here, the public mind was engrossed by the apotheosis of Napoleon, the great military man of the nation and the age, the probable war with England, and the fortifications of Paris. Now, the name of Napoleon I have not heard, the ill-will against our country is only to be perceived in some of the journals, like the distant rumblings of the passing thunder storm, and the fortifications of Paris are looked upon with disgust; whilst the only subjects of interest are the improvement of the country by means of docks, canals, and particularly railways, and other public works of general utility. These are favorable circumstances, of which the friends of peace ought surely to take advantage, and therefore I rejoice that the Committee have sent me to labor in the continental field that lies before me, where every thing is to be done, to break up the fallow ground, as well as to sow the seed.

In a letter just received from him, bearing date May 7th, he says, "I expect to leave Paris on Monday for Lyons; it is an important city, and I hope to be able to do something there. I shall take good letters with me. I have seen a letter from the Countess de Sellon to a number of the Peace Committee here, expressive of the deep interest she feels in the cause of peace, and her desire to have an account of the Anniversary of the Christian Morals Society. There will be something to do at Geneva, and I hope also at Lausanne. I have made the acquaintance of a minister from thence, who is about returning, and takes a lively interest in the cause."

HOW THEY LABOR FOR THE CAUSE OF PEACE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

We think the example of our co-workers in England is in many respects worthy of imitation. Our circumstances are somewhat different from theirs, but far more favorable on the whole to successful efforts in behalf of our cause. We give a few specimens.

PEACE MEETING IN DUBLIN.

Early in June a public meeting was held in Dublin to discuss the subject of peace, at which various speeches were made, and several resolutions adopted. From an account of the meeting in one of the Dublin papers, we make a few extracts:

"I desire," said James Haughton, "to excite kindly feelings towards the foolish man who has taken up the bloody trade of warrior. He is

to be pitied as well as blamed. A mistaken education of public opinion has led him astray, has made him willing to relinquish his liberty, literally to sell himself into slavery. Before any of you adopt this unwise course, consider well what you are about. A soldier is called an honorable man, a noble defender of his queen and country, and so forth. Let us, for a few moments, consider how far he is entitled to these appellations. In the first place, he is a slave—he must do as he is ordered by his superior officer, under pain of being flogged or shot if he refuse—to refuse would be mutiny, and subject him to these severe penalties. If the officer have any objection to continue in his bloody profession, arising either from fear of death, or severe hardship, if ordered to a foreign land, or some better or higher motive regarding the sinfulness of his occupation, he may, I understand, sell out or resign his commission; but I have never heard that a common soldier is allowed any such privilege. He must have no fear for his body—he must have no conscience from the moment of his enlistment—he is a slave—he gives up his own judgment—he resigns himself to the direction of others—he either lives at home as an idler, deriving his subsistence and his fine clothing from the hard toil of others of his fellow-men, earning nothing himself, or he is sent to some foreign land to murder his fellow-creatures. His glorious—his noble—his manly occupation—his God-like employment—is the making of widows and orphans, and in plundering and rendering destitute the wives and children of his brethren—of men who have never done him an injury—whom he has gone thousands of miles out of his way to hack and destroy. Hear the present Duke of Wellington on this point, in writing an account of a slaughter (I cannot call it a victory), in India. He speaks to this effect:—‘We have driven five thousand into the river, where they perished!—Our soldiers are in high spirits; their pockets are full of money, the produce of plunder.’ This is a fair sample of the effects of war on the human mind. If such actions be honorable, noble, or such as honest men could engage in—I know nothing of the highest attributes of the mind—it is the *brute* not the *man*, in our nature, which sustains such a barbarous system.”

EFFORTS AGAINST ENLISTMENT.—“Mr. Richard Allen, after some remarks, read extracts of letters from Birmingham and Newcastle-on-Tyne, showing that the efforts of the friends of peace to prevent enlisting had been attended with eminent success, so much so, that at Birmingham they had only been able during the great fair there to obtain four recruits, of whom three proved unfit, and the fourth made his escape. At Coventry Fair, 10,000 anti-war papers had been distributed, and it appeared that there a single recruit had not been obtained. At Bristol and Newcastle, also, active peace measures were in progress, which it was hoped would be equally successful. Mr. Allen then alluded to the Affghanistan war, which he denounced as characterized by the utmost recklessness, and only attempted because we had a large standing army, who must be employed.”

RESOLVES AGAINST THE CHINESE AND AFGHAN WARS.—“The following resolutions were then moved and seconded, and adopted by acclamation, a copy of them to be forwarded to Sir Robert Peel:—

“*Resolved*, That we view the continued warlike proceedings in China and Affghanistan as the heaping of iniquity on iniquity—as inexpressibly disgraceful to Great Britain, and as effectually barring the spread of Christianity amongst the heathens, by exciting all their

prejudices against it, and causing it to be looked on as a system of rapine, cruelty, and slaughter, instead of one of peace, long-suffering, and love.

"*Resolved*, That we hail with extreme satisfaction the successful exertions now being made, both in this country and in Great Britain, to persuade our countrymen not to sell themselves to the trade of blood, and that we earnestly entreat all, as they desire to have a conscience void of offence toward God and man, not to assist, in any way, in the murderous work now going forward in India and in China.

"*Resolved*, That we can hardly find words to express our indignation at the profligate expenditure of the public treasure, which is now being perpetrated in the prosecution of those disgraceful wars, while the people at home are suffering all but the horrors of famine; and that we earnestly call on every friend of religion, humanity, or justice, to join us in energetic remonstrances to the queen, to put an end to the further prostitution of the national honor at the footstool of a mad and insensate ambition."

These are rather mild specimens of the strong, indignant resolves passed at public meetings in different parts of the United Kingdom, and forwarded to the government, as echoes of public sentiment in the best portions of the community. The papers have also teemed with remonstrances; but we will quote, as a brief sample, only the conclusion of one copied into the *London Herald of Peace*:

"We are dealing with a Pagan nation, one which comprises about a third of the human race; and instead of alluring them by our example and influence to the fold of Christ, we appear to be doing our utmost to drive them still further from its precincts! to disgust them with every thing bearing the name of Christian.

"In this brief expostulation we have endeavored to show,—1. that the measures of the Chinese, which gave offence to our government, were calculated to promote the cause of virtue and human happiness; 2. that the character of these measures, considered with reference to attendant circumstances, was not such as could possibly justify retaliation; 3. that the war has already produced the greatest misery and distress to those who were entirely innocent of its cause; 4. that this war, and the traffic out of which it sprung, are inflicting a serious injury on our national reputation, and on the religion we profess.

"The duty of British Christians, founded on the foregoing considerations, is obvious. The opportunity should on no account be lost. Let the national voice be heard strongly, but respectfully, urging a reference of the existing differences with China to commissioners, to be mutually appointed; who shall also be authorized to determine upon the best means of entirely suppressing the guilty traffic in opium—a traffic which has unhappily involved our country in proceedings so abhorrent to humanity, and so injurious to the character of our holy religion."

EFFORTS OF A PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL.—While Mr. Ladd was on his last tour to the West, a letter arrived,—it never reached him—from a friend of peace in England, who represents himself as in humble circumstances, but appears so zealous in the cause, and so ingenious in his expedients, as well as indefatigable in his labors, for its advancement, that we cannot refrain from giving, even at this late hour, a few extracts. The writer, it seems, is the son of a mechanic; but after "having served an apprenticeship to a handicraft business," he suc-

ceeded in qualifying himself for a teacher, and was, at the date of his letter, teaching a large school of his own in Brompton, Chatham.

"As an exemplification," he says, "of the trite maxim, that 'where there is a will, there is a way,' that the humblest may take a part even in so great a cause, I will, if you will allow me, recount a few of my humble efforts for peace. I must, however, apprise you, that the town in which I live, is a most unfavorable one for the spread of our principles. It is garrisoned; and we are completely surrounded by war establishments which are the support of the neighborhood. We have an ordnance department, four barracks, powder magazines, one of the principal dock-yards in the kingdom (Chatham), with all their appendages. Consequently we have sham fights, mock sieges, springing of mines by which stuffed figures of men are blown into the air as high as gunpowder will drive them, pentoon exhibitions, grand reviews, ship launches, various military experiments, plenty of military music, &c. &c. &c., all of course attended with their usual effects, tending to impede the diffusion of our principles.

"Notwithstanding all these opposing circumstances, however, I often meet with encouragement to go on. Some years ago, I obtained a grant of tracts from the Parent Committee, with the view of submitting them for reading books to the school masters and mistresses in the vicinity. This I did, and several willingly accepted them. I had three sets of our octavo tracts bound into volumes, and presented them severally to each minister of the principal congregations in the neighborhood, Independent, Baptist and Methodist. The Baptist minister (Mr. Lewis) is of our committee; he is a very talented man, and goes the whole length of the peace principles. Some time afterwards, I gave a volume to a first-rate local Methodist preacher (Mr. James Osborn). In a letter to me, he expressed his gratitude for the new light which its perusal had shed upon his mind, avowed himself a thorough convert, and came forward at a public meeting, and advocated our principles. He is now gone out a travelling preacher.

"A brother of mine had a friend, 'NEMO,' alias H. G. Adams, who had some pretensions to the appellation of a poet. Him I formally addressed, soliciting the aid of his pen, at the same time furnishing him with some publications. The result is as favorable as I could wish. His literary productions are now thoroughly imbued with the heaven of peace. He is now our Secretary. Some of his verses you will find in the latter numbers of the Herald of Peace.

"I have tried another expedient. I have a large painted board suspended before a tradesman's shop situated in the principal thoroughfare of Brompton, exhibiting an exposition of the principles of the Peace Society; my name stands as the referee for further information. A copy of this board appeared in most of the London papers in January.

"A gentleman, one of the principal inhabitants of this place, sent to me a short time since for some tracts; and after reading them, he came to thank me, and expressed his concern for the success of the cause, and promised to do all he could among his friends, and to become a subscriber. He requested to have something further to read; and I handed him your Essay on a Congress of Nations, as I had been a subscriber for a copy of the splendid American Prize Essays, and had separated them, making each essay a distinct volume for the convenience of lending.

"I have got a copy of your Essay added to the library of our Mechanics

Institute; and the other evening I found a member of the Institute reading it at his own house to a military sergeant. Both reader and hearer were much interested."

We have no room for further extracts; but the whole letter, filled with similar statements, shows how much a person of the right stamp can in almost any situation do for the cause of peace. Would to God that the professed friends of peace in this country had the same spirit! If so, they would soon leaven the whole nation with pacific sentiments, and banish the demon of war from our land for ever. Fain would we ask every friend of our cause, canst thou not go and do likewise? Our friends *must*, or the cause can never prosper as it might and should.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

ADJUSTMENT OF DIFFICULTIES WITH ENGLAND.—The final settlement of the disputes, so long pending between us and the land of our fathers and brethren, has been hailed every where with strong expressions of joy. This event is probably of greater importance than any of us now imagine; but our limits will not allow us at present to indulge in the remarks which it suggests.

LORD ASHBURTON.—When Lord Ashburton, the chief agent in this work of peace, visited this city, our Committee took occasion not only to address a congratulatory note to him on the auspicious result of his mission, but to elect him an honorary member of our Society, and present him a splendid copy of our Prize Essays on a Congress of Nations. The correspondence in the case we must defer to the next number.

LABORS OF AGENTS.—Besides our stationary Agent in Boston, we have only two now in the field. From the Rev. Mr. Miller we have no recent intelligence; but from our Secretary, who devotes his time mainly to lecturing, we have a full account since our anniversary, and regret our inability to give it entire. He has, with a single exception, been uniformly received with kindness for himself and his mission of peace.

The Sabbath after our anniversary, our Secretary visited Westminster, and found the people, as well as their excellent, whole-hearted minister, prepared to welcome the cause and its claims. Such pastors almost invariably infuse ere-long into their people such a spirit as makes them ready for every enterprise that seeks to glorify God in the recovery of men from their errors and sins.

In Lancaster he met a similar reception. In the Orthodox minister there we have a friend who feels, as every ambassador of the Prince of Peace should, a real responsibility for our cause, and makes his arrangements to meet its claims. He takes care to have the subject brought at least once every year, before the community in a sermon or address, and a collection taken in behalf of our object; a measure very easy for the friends of peace in every place, and likely, in the aggregate of its results to secure for us five or ten times as much money as we now receive. Charles Mason, Esq. delivered the address last year, a performance of which our Secretary speaks in high terms; and Mr. Packard hopes this year for a sermon on the subject from the Unitarian minister who takes a great interest in the cause, as do most of his brethren through the land.

We might, without giving more than a mere abstract, quote a longer account of our Secretary's visit to other places in Worcester County—Princeton, Holden, Rutland, Oakham, Paxton, Hubbardston, Boylston, West Boylston, Shrewsbury and Worcester. In some of these places